Title 24, Part 6 California's Energy Building Code

Residential and Nonresidential Buildings

Tav Commins
California Energy Commission

Buildings That Must Comply

- Residential
 - New buildings
 - Additions & Alterations
- Nonresidential
 - Heating capacity exceeding 10 Btu/(hrxft2)
 - Cooling capacity exceeding 5 Btu/(hrxft2)
- Nonresidential (must meet Lighting Requirements)
 - Heating capacity less than 10 Btu/(hrxft2)
 - Cooling capacity less than 5 Btu/(hr.Xft2)

Building Department Responsibility

Building Department Responsibility:

- Make sure the <u>correct Forms</u> were submitted
- Verify that the Forms were properly completed
- Have Plan Checkers <u>highlight</u> special energy features for the inspector.

Enforcement Audits

- Monitoring 1985 to 1995
- Plans and Energy Calculations were correct
- 50% not installed
- 25% less efficient equipment
- 25% more efficient
- Overall Energy Use Basically unaffected

Commission Assistance

- Training
- Manuals and Standards
- Hotline
- Web site
- Blueprint
- On-line Training Series

Third Party Inspectors - Residential

- AB970 Effective June 1, 2001
 - Third party inspectors
 - HVAC Diagnostics
 - Thermostatic Expansion Valves(TXV)
 - Alternative Verified Air Flow & Refrigerant Charge
 - Certificate of Field Verification and Diagnostic
 Testing is required for occupancy

Third Party Inspectors - Nonresidential

- Developing Protocols for third party inspection of Nonresidential buildings
- Probable Implementation 2005 Standards
- Performance verification
 - Standard equipment
 - System components of HVAC systems

Third Party Inspectors - Nonresidential

Performance Verification Methods

- Inspection checklists
- Manual test verification procedures
- Semi-automated diagnostics
- Manufacturer-specific self-diagnostics

Verification

- Design Intent
- Control Requirements
- O & M Manuals